### National Coastal Assessment in New Jersey

**Year 2000 - Results and Assessment** 

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### NCA Partners

- USEPA Reg. 2, Monitoring & Assessment
- USEPA Atlantic Ecology Division
- NJDEP Water Monitoring & Standards
- Delaware River Basin Commission
- NJ Marine Sciences Consortium

### Purpose of NCA

- to assess the ecological condition of estuarine resources
- determine reference conditions for ecological responses/stressors
- build infrastructure in states and EPA
   Regions for making assessments of coastal water quality

### Approach

- Probabilistic survey
  - Extrapolates to all of resource
  - 100% assessed waters (Integrated Assessment)
  - Incorporates many existing monitoring sites
- Response indicators to assess ecological condition
- Diagnostic indicators to help explain condition

### **Core Indicators**

#### **Physiochemical**

Temperature Salinity pH Secchi depth

Water depth

#### **Water Quality**

Nitrogen species Phosphorus species

Silica

Total suspended solids

Dissolved oxygen Transmissometry

#### **Sediment Quality**

Metals

**PAHs** 

**PCBs** 

Sediment toxicity

Total organic carbon

Grain size

#### Living resources

Benthic community composition
Benthic community abundance
Fish community composition
Fish pathologies
Fish parasites
Fish tissue residue
Chlorophyll a
Occurrence of exotic species

#### **Habitat**

Occurrence of SAV

Occurrence of macroalgae

Habitat type delineation

Qualitative abundance of SAV

Qualitative abundance of macroalgae

### Probability-Based Designs Stratified Random Sampling

- Define population (spatial area) about which to make statements
- Population (spatial area) can be divided into strata
- Describe entire area by sampling finite number of locations
- Grid overlay allocates samples spatially
- Level of uncertainty directly related to number of samples

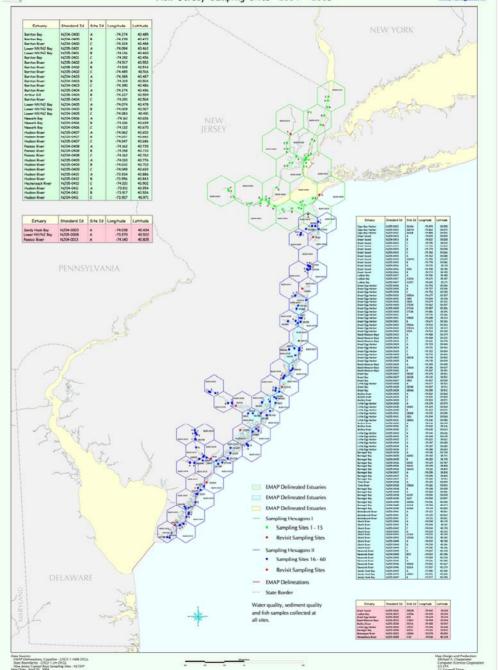
### Design

- Strata = Biogeographic province (10)
- Substrata = States (24)
- Minimum sites in state = 50

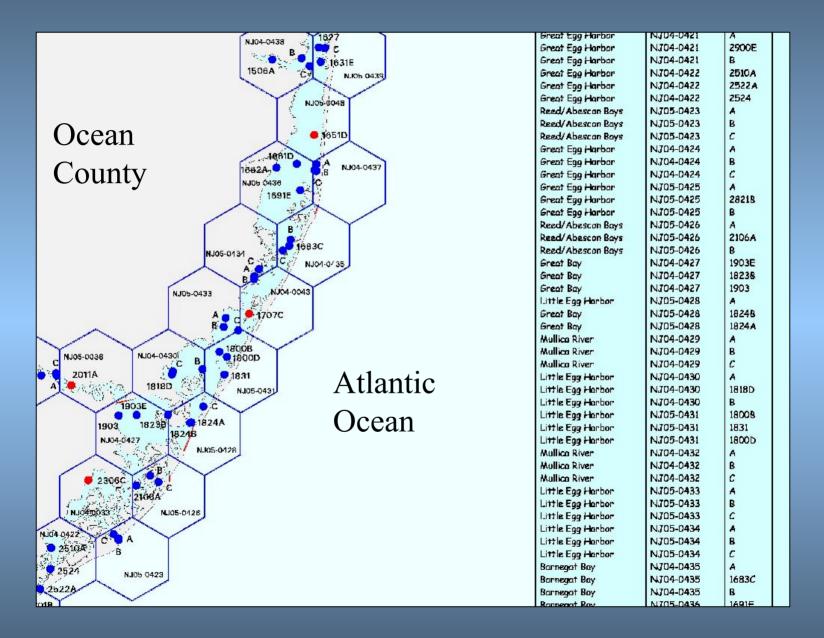
#### NATIONAL COASTAL ASSESSMENT

New Jersey Sampling Sites 2004 - 2005

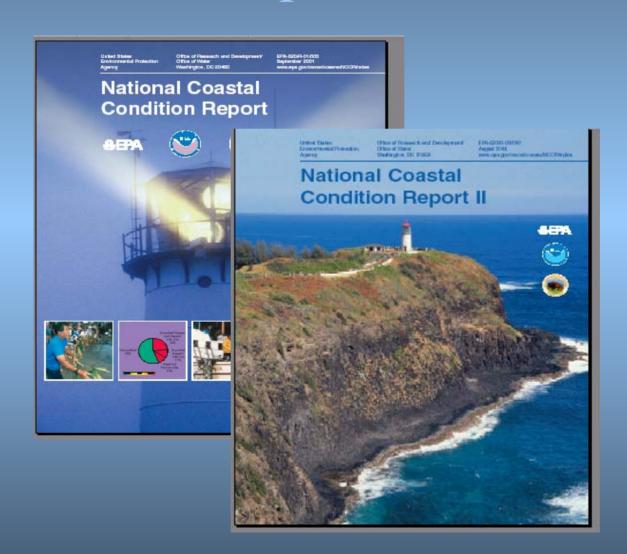




#### Probabilistic Design - NJ Waters



### Reports



## Draft National Coastal Condition Report II Released for Public Comment

The report is posted on the web at:

http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/nccr2/

Data are available at:

http://oaspub.epa.gov/coastal/coast.search

or

http://www.epa.gov/storet/dw\_home.html



### Water Quality

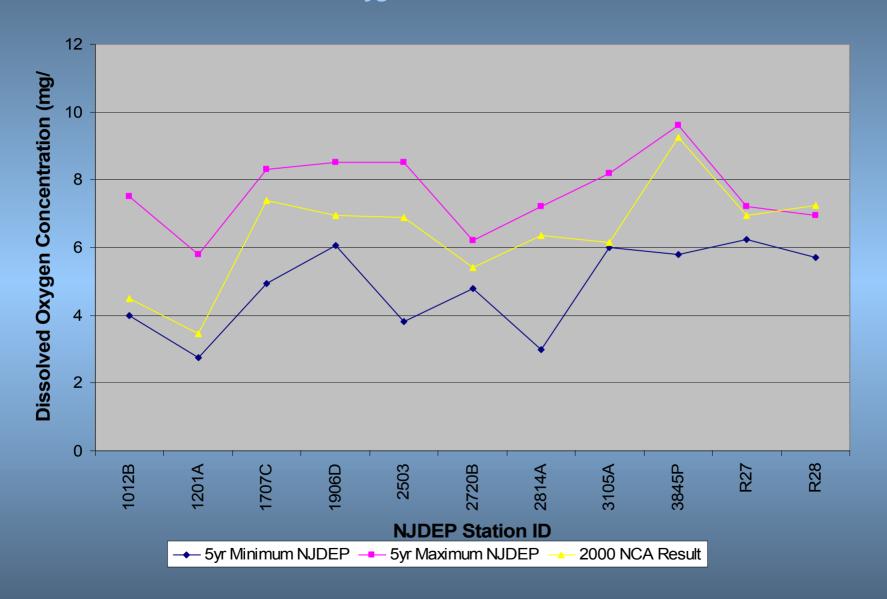
#### Dissolved Oxygen – Northeast 2000 CANADA MAINE VERMONT NEW HAMPSHIRE **NEW YORK** MASSACHUSETTS Site Criteria: PENNSYLVANIA Dissolved Oxygen concentration Poor = less than 2 ppm Fair = 2-5 ppm Good = more than 5 ppm Good Fair Poor Missing Missing VIRGINIA Good Fair Poor

Figure 3-9. Dissolved oxygen data for the Northeast Coast (U.S. EPA/NCA).

Note: X's denote missing data and will be replaced with blue circles in next draft.

NCA data found that overall dissolved oxygen conditions in NJ's estuaries was good. Only one station was found to be below 2 PPM. That station is located in a poorly flushed man-made canal in Cape May County.

#### Surface Dissolved Oxygen Concentration NJDEP Data vs NCA Data



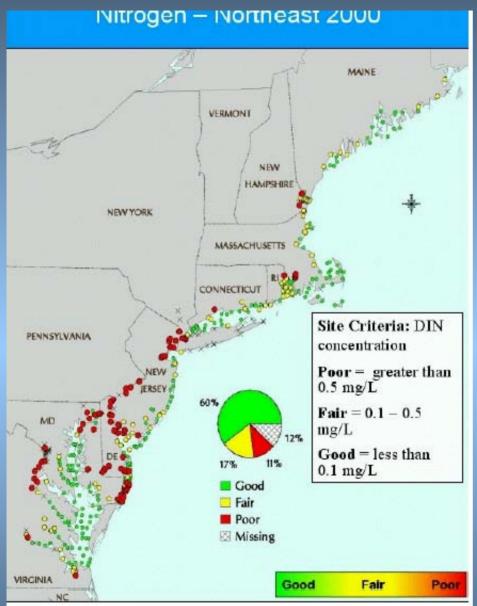
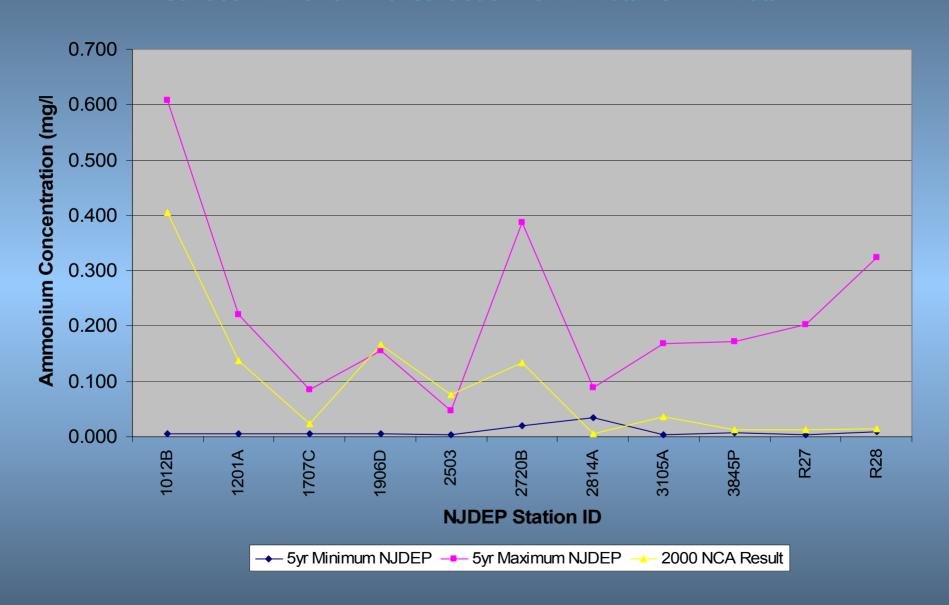


Figure 3-5. DIN concentration data for the Northeast Coast (U.S. EPA/NCA). *Note:* X's denote missing data and will be replaced with blue circles in next draft.

NCA's highest dissolved inorganic nitrogen levels are seen in the upper Delaware Estuary and in Raritan River and Newark Bay areas. These data are consistent with NJDEP data. However, DEP's data is yearround and shows that higher levels of inorganic nitrogen are seen in the winter and early spring.

#### **Surface Ammonium Concentration NJDEP Data vs. NCA Data**



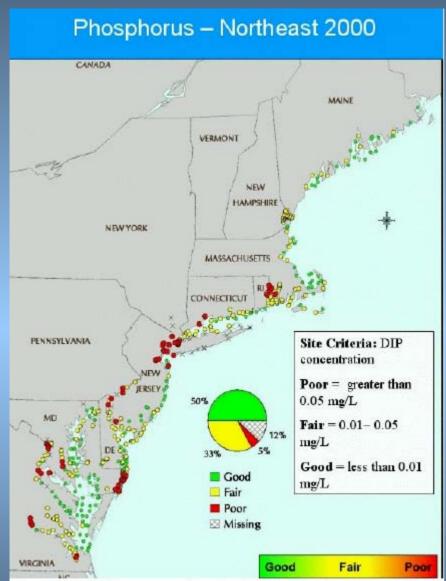


Figure 3-6. DIP concentration data for the Northeast Coast (U.S. EPA/NCA). Note: X's denote missing data and will be replaced with blue circles in next draft.

Similar pattern to Nitrogen.
However, most estuarine
waters are not phosphorus
limited. Primary productivity
in these waters is typically
light or nitrogen limited.

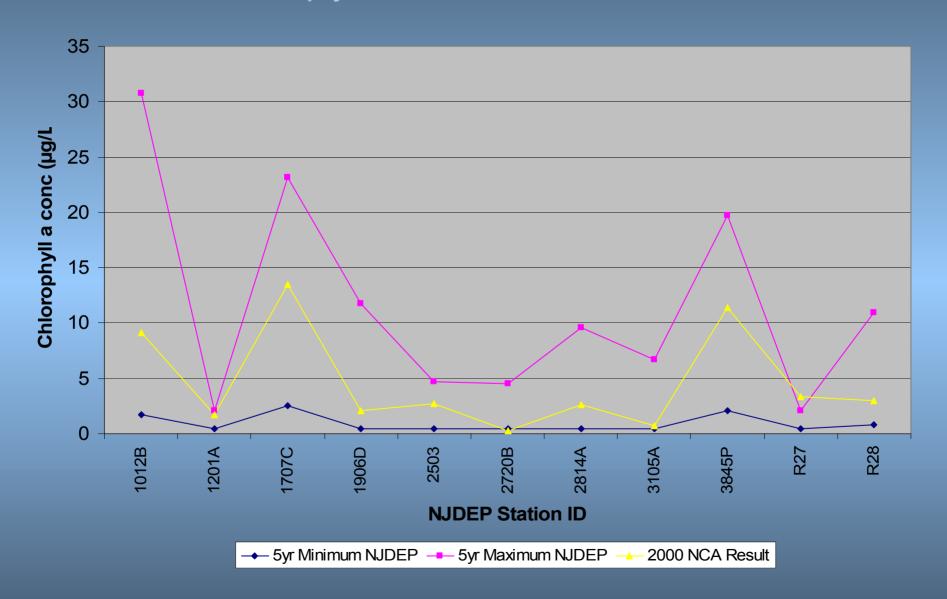
#### Chlorophyll a- Northeast 2000 CANADA CANADA VERMONT NEW HAMPSHIR NEW YORK MASSACHUSETTS Site Criteria: PENNSYLVANIA Chlorophyll a concentration Poor = greater than 20 µg/L Fair = $5 - 20 \,\mu g / L$ Good = less than 5Good ug/L - Fair Missing Missing VIRGINIA

Figure 3-7. Chlorophyll a concentration data for the Northeast Coast (U.S. EPA/NCA). *Note:* X's denote missing data and will be replaced with blue circles in next draft.

NCA's highest levels are seen in Sandy Hook Bay and Delaware Bay (Maurice River Cove area). NJDEP's monitoring shows

highest chlorophyll a levels to occur in the Spring, not in August when NCA sampling took place. The maximum concentration measured by NCA was 32 µg/L in August. NJDEP has measured chlorophyll a levels above 100 µg/L in some Spring samples.

#### Surface Chlorophyll a concentration NJDEP Data vs. NCA Data



#### Water Clarity - Northeast 2000 CANADA CANADA MAINE VERMONT NEW HAMPSHIRI **NEW YORK** MASSACHUSETTS PENNSYLVANIA Site Criteria: Light penetration at 1 meter depth. Poor = less than 10% in NE\* less than 20% in CB\* less than 5% in DB\* Fair = 10% to 20% in NE 20% to 25% in CB 5% to 10% in DB Good Good = more than 20% in NE Fair more than 25% in CB Poor more than 10% in DB Missing. VIRGINIA Good Fair Poor

Figure 3-8. Water clarity data for the Northeast Coast (U.S. EPA/NCA). Note: X's denote missing data and will be replaced with blue circles in next draft. \*NE represents sampling sites in the Northeast Coast region except for those sites located in Chesapeake Bay (CB) or Delaware River/Bay (DB).

NJ, DE, MD and VA had the majority of the locations in the Northeast with relatively poor levels of light penetration. This is primarily due to geologic and hydrographic conditions. These four states have relatively shallow bays with fine sediments that are easily resuspended by tidal or winddriven currents. Many NJ locations with poor water clarity were located in tidal tributaries to coastal bays.

#### Water Quality Summary

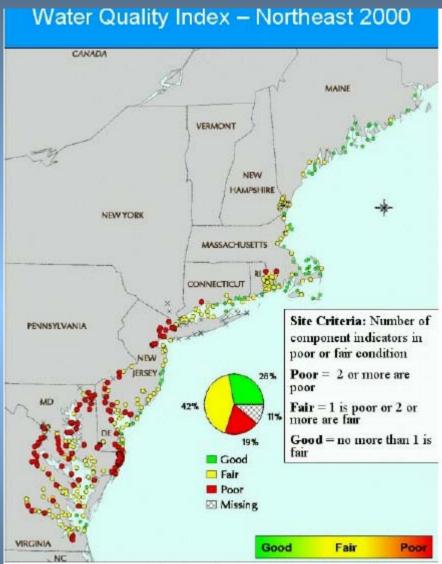


Figure 3-4. Water quality data for the Northeast Coast (U.S. EPA/NCA). *Note:* X's denote missing data and will be replaced with blue circles in next draft.

Most NJ sites had <2 component indicators in the "Poor" category. Therefore NJ's waters overall ranked

"Fair". Oxygen levels and chlorophyll levels were generally good. This was offset by water clarity and nitrogen levels where numerous sites were ranked as "Poor".

With NJ's existing program providing comparable data with a larger sample size, NCA may consider spending WQ effort on other parameters.

### Sediment Quality

# Long & Morgan ERM & ERL Definitions

### Sediment Contaminant Criteria (Long et al., 1995)

**ERM** (Effects Range Median)—Determined for each chemical as the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile (median) in a database of ascending concentrations associated with adverse biological effects.

**ERL** (Effects Range Low)—Determined values for each chemical as the 10<sup>th</sup> percentile in a database of ascending concentrations associated with adverse biological effects.

#### Sediment Contamination – Northeast 2000 CANADA VERMONT NEW HAMPSHIR NEW YORK MASSACHUSETTS PENNSYL VANIA Site Criteria: ERL and ERM criteria exceedance Poor = exceeds 1 or more ERM criteria Fair = exceeds 5 or more ERL criteria, no ERMs exceeded Good G Good = less than 5 Fair ERLs exceeded, no Poor ERMs exceeded Missing. VIRGINIA

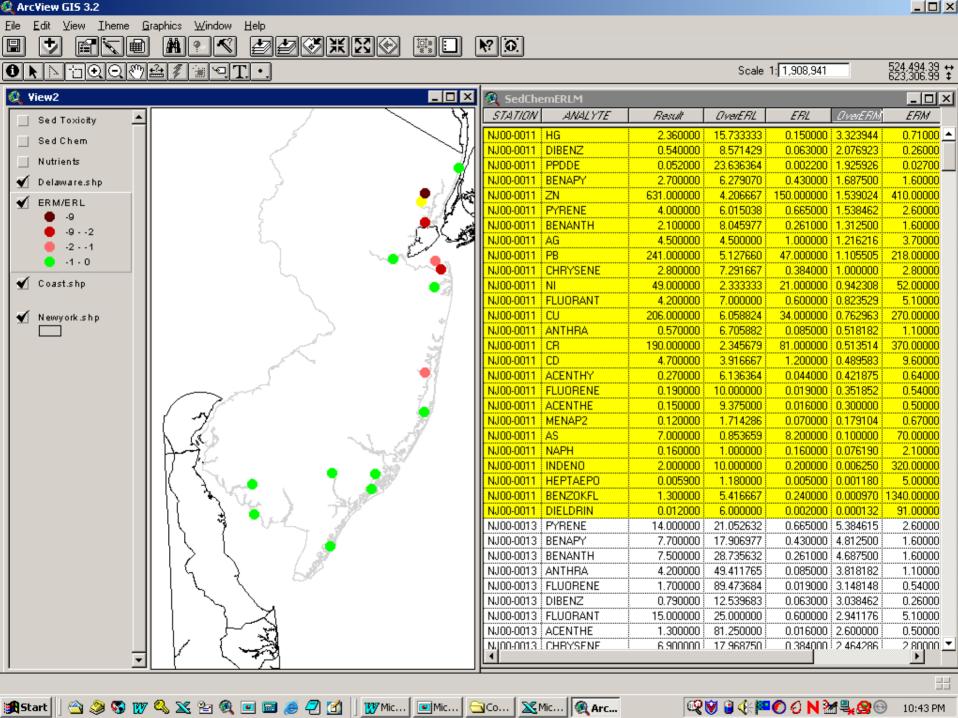
Figure 3-12. Sediment contamination data for the Northeast Coast (U.S. EPA/NCA).

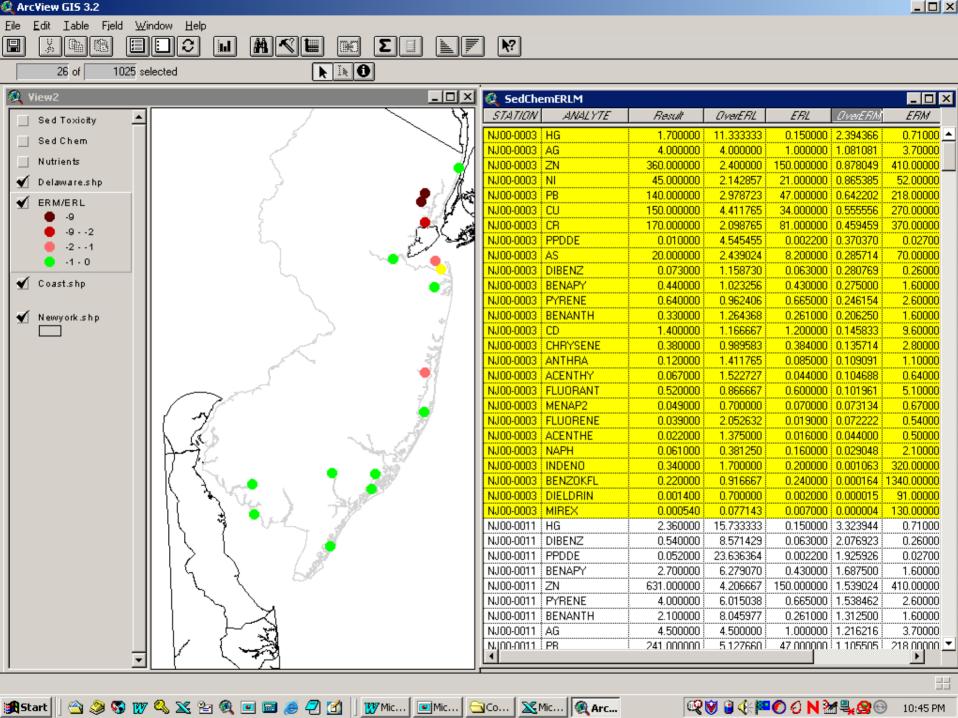
Good

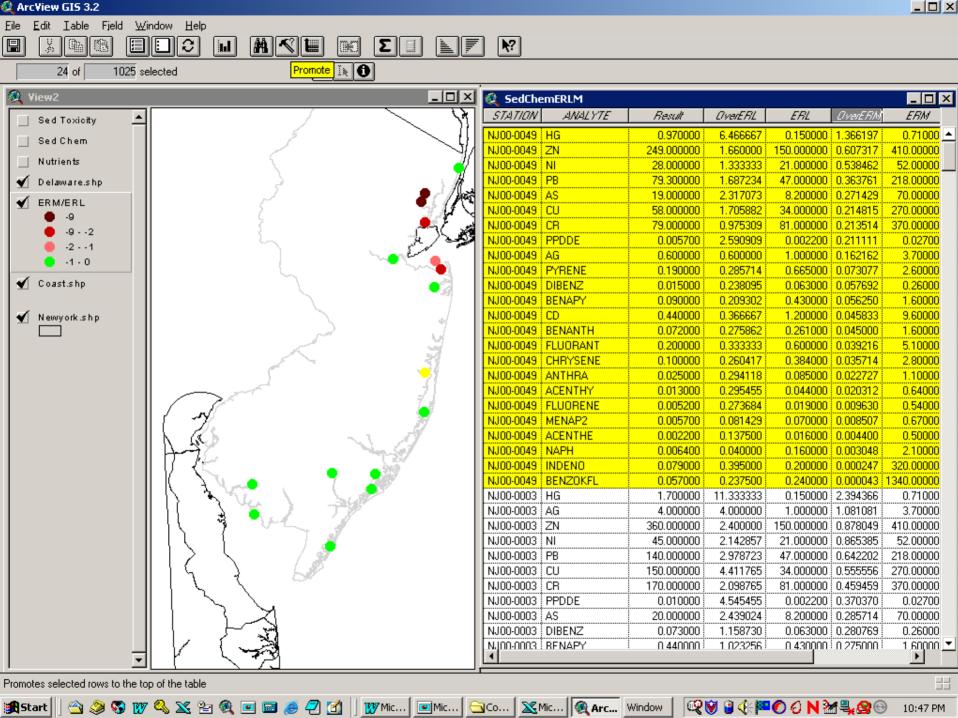
Fair

Poor

Most of NJ's waters ranked "Good" to "Fair" for sediment contamination.
One exception was the NY/NJ Harbor area where numerous "Poor" sites occurred.







#### Sediment Toxicity - Northeast 2000

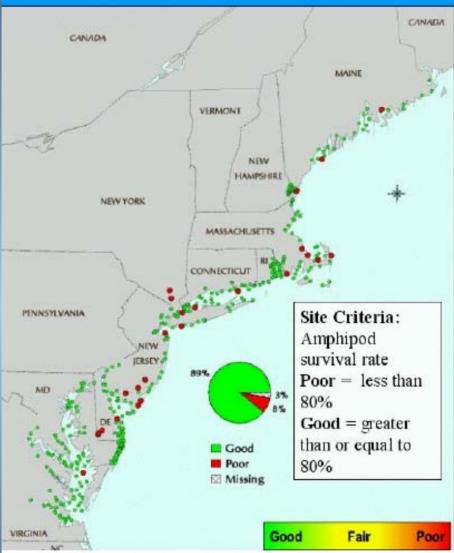
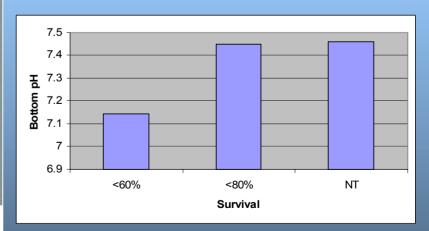
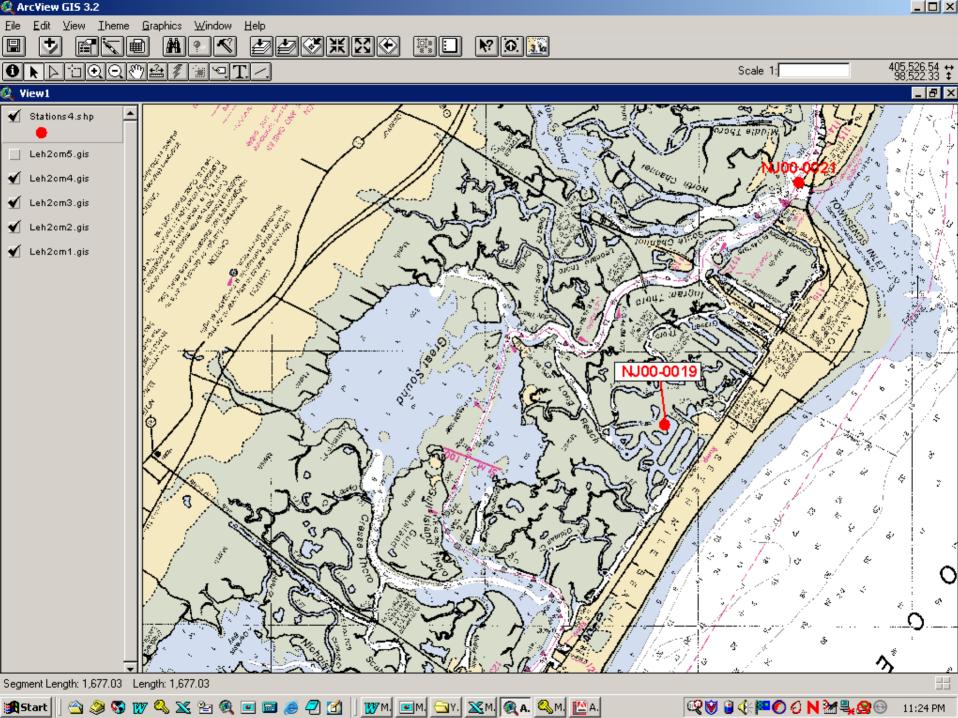


Figure 3-11. Sediment toxicity data for the Northeast Coast (U.S. EPA/NCA). *Note:* X's denote missing data and will be replaced with blue circles in next draft.

Does not correlate with sediment contaminant data. Toxic sites at head of tide in southern tributaries and in manmade canal in southern NJ.





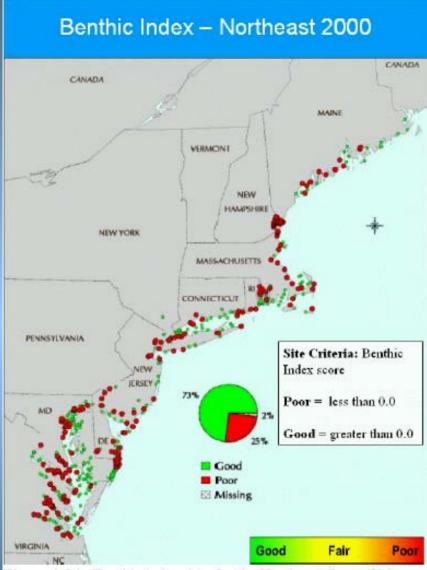


Figure 3-14. Benthic index data for the Northeast Coast (U.S. EPA/NCA). Note: X's denote missing data and will be replaced with blue circles in next draft.

#### Metrics for these data?

STATION	LEVEL	COUNT
NJ00-0001	Class	1
NJ00-0001	Family	3
NJ00-0001	Genus	3
NJ00-0001	Order	1
NJ00-0001	Species	3
NJ00-0003	Family	6
NJ00-0003	Genus	5
NJ00-0003	Phylum	1
NJ00-0003	Species	31
NJ00-0005	Class	1
NJ00-0005	Family	3
NJ00-0005	Genus	2
NJ00-0005	Species	6
NJ00-0007	Class	1
NJ00-0007	Family	2
NJ00-0007	Genus	3
NJ00-0007	Species	15

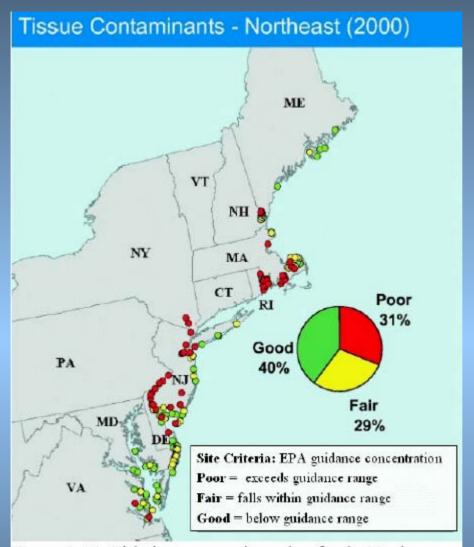


Figure 3-16. Fish tissue contaminant data for the Northeast Coast (U.S. EPA/NCA). *Note:* X's denote missing data and will be replaced with blue circles in next draft.

### Fisheries Data in Report

- Very broad, regional assessment
- Info appears to be gleaned from National Marine Fisheries Service "Status of the Stocks" reports. Citations would be helpful.
- Info consistent with NJ data
- Report addresses only commercial fisheries, but recreational fisheries are also very valuable and important

# NJ Recommendations for Future NCA Efforts

- Drop Water Column efforts and redirect funds to other areas of need
- Ocean assessments? Biological, sed chem, sed toxicity?
- Further study of sites where ERM's exceeded or toxicity was apparent.